

# THE RUTHERFORD STAR.

BE SURE YOU ARE RIGHT AND THEN GO AHEAD.—Davy Crocket.

VOL. I. RUTHERFORDTON, N. C., WEDNESDAY, MAY 23, 1866.

NUMBER 4.

## THE RUTHERFORD STAR.

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BY

J. B. CARPENTER & R. W. LOGAN  
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## POETICAL.

### A LOVELY WOMAN'S KISS.

BY AN ENTHUSIASTIC YOUNG MAN.

I have banqueted on luxuries  
Produced in every clime,  
I have feasted on rich oysters soup,  
And supped on oysters prime;  
But nothing so delicious is  
Within a world like this,  
As soft caresses seasoned by  
A lovely woman's kiss.

I've gloated o'er the festive board,  
And drank rich draughts of wine—  
I've listened at the opera  
To melody divine;  
But oh! I've never, never met  
Such sweet excess of bliss  
As thrills the soul when lips receive  
A lovely woman's kiss.

In glittering halls of splendor rare  
I've passed the midnight hours—  
In gardens beautiful and fair  
I've wandered 'mid the flowers.  
But there's a dearer joy than these—  
A joy I would not miss—  
A heavenly rapture which is found  
In lovely woman's kiss.

In my last hour when death draws near,  
In darkness and in gloom,  
May woman's smile my pathway cheer,  
And light me to the tomb;  
And when my soul shall take its flight  
To other worlds than this,  
May it be wafted to the skies  
By lovely woman's kiss.

For the Rutherford Star.

[ORIGINAL.]

### LELIA LOVE,

OR

Weeping may endure for a night, but  
joy cometh in the morning.

BY KITTIE OF "WILLOWOOD."

"Lelia Love, one of the purest angels  
earth ever knew, the other lady I never  
saw before, I believe Miss Lelia called  
her Nora Gray."

"Is she a relative of the Love who  
married Mrs. Marshall?" asked Sinclair.  
"A daughter, sir; there is a great pa-  
rade here about Estelle Marshall, I be-  
lieve she is said to be the prettiest lady  
in B—."

"You know Miss Estelle then," said  
he quickly. Has she too been to see  
you?"

"Oh, no! I don't suppose such beau-  
ties as she, have time to visit poor old  
women like me; give me such a girl as  
Lelia Love, I believe if all the world  
worshipped her, she wouldn't forget to  
be kind to the poor and suffering."

Lelia and Nora called for their bas-  
ket and learned that the stranger had  
been gone three hours; "old Sol" had  
just bade farewell to the day when Lelia  
and Nora reached Mr. Loves. Lelia  
was met in the hall by Annie. But she  
did not notice the large tear-drops on  
her eyelids until she had stooped down

and kissed her. "What's the matter  
with sister's darling?" asked Lelia.  
"Why Estelle slapped me just as  
hard as she could," replied Annie burst-  
ing into tears.

"Annie, perhaps you were doing  
something, you ought not to have done"  
now there were tears in Lelia's eyes.

"No sister, 'twas just because I told  
Mr. Bell how pretty you could sing."  
Lelia turned to see who Nora was  
speaking to, and was surprised to see  
the same stranger they had met at Mrs.  
Smiths'; he had been sitting almost  
concealed by the heavy damask curtain,  
but had arisen on the entrance of Lelia  
and Nora, but had been suddenly stop-  
ped by the little dialogue between the  
sisters.

"I beg pardon, young ladies, for not  
announcing myself sooner—I presume  
this is Misses Love and Gray—my  
name is Sinclair, I called here to see  
Mrs. Love and Miss Marshall, but I  
find both ladies absent, with your per-  
mission, I will devote my time in cul-  
tivating the acquaintance of you whom  
I've met rather strangely." Both girls  
were much interested in their new ac-  
quaintance.

When Estelle entered the parlor she  
found Sinclair having a gay time with  
Lelia and Nora; she looked more lo-  
vely, if possible, as she advanced to speak  
to him, with the blushes coming and  
going on her pretty face, and pleasure  
sparkling in her flashing black eyes;  
the long white plume on her coquish  
little riding cap contrasting prettily with  
her black curls; as she turned to leave  
the room Ernest Sinclair gazed after  
her, thinking could any one have  
doubted that such an angelic looking  
creature could be anything else than  
pure; then turning his eyes to Lelia's  
face—ah! yours is an onward beauty  
which will grow brighter and more ra-  
diant when earthly beauty will have  
faded. Ernest Sinclair called the next  
day, he told Mrs. Love he intended  
leaving the city on the following day,  
for Marion Springs, where he intended  
spending some time. Mrs. Love did  
not intend to let such an opportunity  
slip.

"We too," she said, "intend going  
somewhere to spend awhile—I believe  
Marion is a very nice little place though  
very quiet."

"Well Mrs. Love," said Sinclair.  
"What say you to going there, and per-  
mit me to make one of the company?"  
"What say you girls?" she asked  
turning to the group.

"Oh! I would be delighted," said  
Estelle.  
"And I would much prefer it to some  
public resort," said Lelia.

"What say you, Miss Nora?" asked  
Ralph crossing the room and seating  
himself beside her on the sofa.

"I would like it very much also."  
So it was decided, and in three days  
the little party set out for Marion  
Springs. Mr. and Mrs. Love headed  
the list; the young gentlemen were  
Ernest Sinclair, Ralph Love and Edward  
Marshall; the young ladies were Lelia,  
Estelle and Nora, also little Annie, who  
was going to spend the time with an  
aunt in Woodland.

"They had been at Marion Springs,  
four weeks, they spent the time riding  
and walking, and other amusements—  
Reader are you surprised to learn that  
several of our little party were actually  
lovesick? The quick blush and  
sparkle of the eye, at the footsteps of  
Ernest Sinclair, would convince you,  
more than Estelle Marshall loved this  
man; yes! could Ernest Sinclair have  
examined the chambers of Lelia Love's  
heart, he would have seen his image  
engraved there, crowned with the  
golden sentence, "my heart's idol,"  
and then unclasped the little casket of  
memory, he would have seen every  
smile, every word, every look of his,  
stored away there; perhaps it would  
have prevented many hours of sadness;  
but he could not do this; and had Lelia  
been so foolish as to have given her  
love unasked? Ernest had never asked  
her for that treasure; but the gentle  
tone he would assume in addressing  
her, and the looks so full of devotion  
and affection, she would often catch  
him bestowing upon her, were too much  
to crush the bud of love, she knew had  
planted itself within the garden of her  
heart, no! she could not crush this  
beautiful flower, which caused the days  
to pass so happy; she permitted it to  
unfold itself leaf by leaf, dewed, and  
cherished by his smiles, his words, his  
looks, until it had become a full blown  
rose, and she loved with all the ardor of  
her pure heart. Estelle had no idea  
the man she adored, loved her fair-face  
step-sister; if doubts and tears seem  
to mar her happiness by their sugges-  
tions, she had only to steal a glance in  
the mirror, that gave such a beautiful  
reflection, and they were conquered;  
not so with Mrs. Love, she became  
restless, uneasy, she could not bear  
the idea of losing Sinclair for a son-in-  
law! and Edward, he too would be  
disappointed, it must not be.

"Lelia," she said one morning as they  
were returning from a walk, "don't you

think they will make a handsome  
couple?"

"Who mamma?"  
"Why Ernest and Estelle, I suppose  
Estelle had told you all about it."

"She has told me nothing in regard  
to herself and Mr. Sinclair."  
"I'll declare this is too bad, Estelle  
not telling you of the engagement!"—  
Mrs. Love pretended not to notice the  
change that became apparent in Lelia's  
voice and color.

The company were disappointed that  
afternoon, when the servant girl an-  
nounced that Miss Lelia was not going  
to ride, that she had a slight headache;  
a shade of anxiety passed over the  
countenance of Sinclair; when they  
were gone, Lelia stole down to the  
beautiful garden, which overlooked the  
silvery sheet of the winding river, to  
enjoy the balmy breeze of the evening,  
she had been there only a few minutes  
when Edward Marshall seated himself  
beside her.

"Why, I thought you had gone to  
ride," said she in a vexed tone.

"And I would think from your tone  
you are sorry I have not gone," she did  
not reply but cast her eyes on the  
ground.

"Lelia," he said, taking her hand,  
which she hastily withdrew, "do you  
think riding would be any pleasure to  
me if you were not by my side? Oh!  
Lelia, say you did not mean it, when  
you said you could never love me."

"I did mean it Edward Marshall, so  
please don't trouble yourself to repeat  
the same old story," she said in such  
an angry tone, as Edward had never  
heard from her lips before, and arose as  
if she intended leaving him, he let his  
head drop upon his hand—she stood  
gazing at him only a moment, and her  
better nature prevailed; "am I not  
guilty of the same?" she thought, "do  
I not love one, who does not care for  
me? Here I am condemning another  
for the same."

"Edward," she said kindly, "please  
forgive me, I didn't intend to speak so,  
I am sorry you have given your love to  
one so unworthy, please forget me, and  
go love some one who is more worthy  
than I."

"Lelia," said he, raising his eyes to  
her face, "say that you do not hate me,  
and for your sake I will try and change  
my feelings toward you."

"I do not hate you Edward, I will  
give you a sister's love, now please  
leave me."

After remaining there sometime, she  
heard Ralph's merry voice exclaiming:  
"Come Lelia, I want to tell you of  
my happiness."  
"Well, I am listening," said Lelia, as  
they seated themselves upon the little  
green mound.

"Well Lelia, don't you think I ought  
to be the happiest man living, Nora has  
told me, this evening, she loves me."

"You certainly ought to be happy  
Ralph, for Nora deserves a noble heart."  
"But Lelia you look pale, is anything  
wrong?" Lelia hid her face in her  
hands, but the tears streamed through.

"Tell me Lelia what has caused this  
unhappiness?" as he drew her tenderly  
toward him.

"Oh! Ralph, I want to go home,  
would that I had never seen this place,  
for sometime she found relief in tears,  
"I will not try to conceal from you,  
cousin Ralph, that I've been deceived,  
I have given my love unsought."

"Tell me Lelia, who has been so  
base, as to trifle with one so pure?"  
"It has been my own blind folly, I  
am too proud to let Ernest Sinclair  
know that I love him."

"Ernest Sinclair," said Ralph, as if  
speaking to himself, "is certainly too  
noble for this, there must be some mis-  
take."

"We will never speak of it again,  
Ralph, it will learn me a lesson in the  
future."

At the same time of this conversation,  
there was another one going on at the  
house. Mrs. Love and Sinclair were  
walking the long, cool piazza, when  
Sinclair asked:

"How is Miss Lelia?"

"Oh! not dangerously ill," replied  
Mrs. Love with a knowing smile, "you  
know, Mr. Sinclair, lovers will make  
little maneuvers to get together."

"Lovers," said he quickly, "I don't  
understand you, Mrs. Love."

"Why, was Lelia the only one you  
missed from the party?"

"I believe Edward was not along,  
but I was not aware that they were  
lovers," he answered.

"Don't you think she will make Ed-  
ward a nice little wife?"

Ernest did make out to reply some-  
thing like "very."

"Alas! how light a cause may move  
Dissension between hearts that love!"

Ernest Sinclair paced his chamber  
until a very late hour that night, think-  
ing, she false—she I thought so pure—  
she, the one of all the world I would  
have entrusted my happiness with, but  
she never told me she loved me, fool  
that I have been, yet I thought so—  
henceforth women are nothing to me."

"There come a time, a dreary time,  
To him whose heart hath flown  
'Tis when his soul must first renounce,  
Those dreams so bright, so fond."

All were surprised, when Ernest an-  
nounced on the following day his at-  
tention to leave on the afternoon train.  
There was only one who guessed why  
he had taken such a sudden idea. Mr.  
and Mrs. Love, Edward and Estelle  
left for home a few days after Ernest's  
departure; Ralph, Lelia and Nora went  
as far as aunt Lizzie Donalds, where  
they had left Annie, she urged them to  
spend sometime with her, they did so.  
Nora yielded to the persuasions of Le-  
lia, Ralph and aunt Lizzie, and declined  
the idea of teaching, and was going to  
spend the four months, that was to  
elapse, before she became a bride, with  
Lelia and aunt Lizzie; they had been  
with aunt Lizzie one month, when Le-  
lia and Annie were called home, to  
witness the departure of their only pa-  
rent from this world. They remained  
in the city three weeks after their fath-  
er's death; Lelia plainly seeing her  
step-mother and sister would be hap-  
pier if they were gone; with a heart  
almost breaking with grief, only com-  
forted by showers of grace, by One  
who knew her every sorrow.

"In the dark winter of affliction's hour,  
There's none like Thee, O Lord!  
There's none like Thee!"

She left the home of her childhood,  
and returned to her aunt; it was a long  
dreary winter to Lelia, but she did not  
give way to despondency, she had a  
kind word and smile for every one.

## CHAPTER 4.

Spring came robing earth in her ver-  
dant garment and gay flowers. Ralph  
and Nora were married and started on  
their bridal tour to Europe. It was on  
their return, Ralph was walking rapidly  
up Broadway, New York, 'twas dark,  
the streets had not been lighted, he rub-  
bed against a gentleman, causing him  
to drop his cigar, and looking up to  
apologize, who should he discover but  
Ernest Sinclair.

"Why, this you Sinclair?"  
Ernest grasped Ralph's hand, and  
seemed as glad, as if he had not seen  
him in years; after they had talked  
sometime, Ralph told him he was  
there on his 'bridal tour,' and invited  
him to go with him to the Hotel to see  
his bride, but to Ralph's surprise he re-  
fused, making an excuse; after a few  
minutes saying:

"I presume Edward Marshall and  
his bride are with you also."  
"I was not aware that he was mar-  
ried."

"Not married yet! I had no idea he  
would delay his marriage so long."  
"To whom is he to be married?"

"Ralph, why do you ask me the ques-  
tion? you only want me to repeat the  
name, that has not crossed my lips since  
—what have I done?" turning away as  
if he was going to leave, Ralph stand-  
ing there, looking very much surprised.  
Ralph allowed him to go a few paces  
from him then the glimpse of the truth  
flashed suddenly through his mind.

"Sinclair," he called, after him, in a  
few moments he was again by his side.  
"Ernest act as if you were de-  
ranged, tell me to whom you think Ed-  
ward is to be married?"

"Ernest gazed him steadily in the  
face, at last said, "your cousin Lelia."  
"Ernest," he said, laying his hand on  
his friend's shoulder, "come with me, I  
want to talk with you on this subject."

Ernest accompanied him to the Hotel,  
and seating themselves in a private cor-  
ner of the hall, Ralph asked:

"Now tell me, Ernest, if your feel-  
ings for Lelia are dearer than friendship,  
then I will tell you something that will  
both please and surprise you."

"Ralph," said he grasping Ralph's  
hand, "tell me, oh! tell me, if there is  
any hope for me to gain her affections,  
tell me if she never loved Edward  
Marshall."

"Listen Ernest and I will tell you,"  
he then related the story of Lelia's love  
for one she thought did not care for her.  
Several days after this conversation  
Lelia had stolen away from aunt Lizzie  
and Annie, with her book, to her fa-  
vorite seat in the little front garden, she  
read some time and then let her head  
fall on her book. she was suddenly  
aroused by a hand falling gently on her  
head, she would have thought it a  
dream, she was so buried in thought,  
had not the low, loved tones she too  
well knew murmured "Lelia." She  
looked up, Sinclair was standing beside  
her, she could not speak, her tongue  
seemed glued to her mouth, she stood  
there quietly, and permitted him to slip  
his arms around her waist.

"Lelia, will you not give me one  
word of welcome, when I have not seen  
you for so long?"  
She sprang instantly from him, ex-  
claiming:

"How dare you Ernest Sinclair to  
meet me, in this way, when your ca-  
resses belong to another, you deceived

me once with your words and looks,  
you cannot do so again."

"Look at me Lelia, do you not see  
the same look, which has so often said  
to you in by-gone days, Lelia I love,  
nay, I adore you."

"Sweet voice of comfort! 'twas like the  
stealing

Of summer wind thro' some wretched  
shell—

Each secret winding, each inmost feeling  
Of all her soul echoed to its spell,

'Twas whispered balm, 'twas sunshine  
spoken!

She'd lived years of grief and pain  
To have her long sleep of sorrow broken,

By such benign, blessed sounds again."

She looked up, that look he gave her  
was enough; she burst into tears of  
joy. The clouds which had so long  
seemed gathering darkness, now burst  
and revealed their "silver lining."  
"Weeping may endure for a night, but  
joy cometh in the morning."

\* \* \* \* \* Ten years  
had flown by on the wings of time,—  
Mrs. Love and aunt Lizzie had gone to  
their final homes. Edward Marshall  
married a very nice girl in Springfield,  
but he and Estelle had lived too extrava-  
gantly, they were no longer rich in  
this world's goods.

Estelle concluded there was no hap-  
piness in her brother's home for her;  
so humbling as it was to her pride, she  
advised for a situation as a teacher,  
she did not know her employer, when  
the carriage, that had been sent to the  
depot to meet her, drove up the wide  
gravel road, to the elegant mansion sit-  
uated on the flowing Hudson. Her  
thoughts were pleasant, as she thought  
of spending two years in this lovely spot.  
A servant ushered her into the parlor,  
then she heard her say in the next  
room—

"Missus the governess hab arrived."  
In a few minutes the same sweet face  
of Nora, whom she had once scorned  
for being a governess, stood before her,  
she knew Nora, although it had been  
ten years since she had seen her.

Nora received Estelle very kindly,  
and conducted her to a beautiful little  
room fitted up for her chamber. When  
Nora had left her, Estelle burst into  
tears; this was almost more than she  
could bear, she viewed her past life so  
full of vanities; for the first time re-  
pentant tears flowed freely down her  
cheeks. Yes! she had brought this  
misery upon herself, by trusting to a  
beautiful face, and riches that had long  
since taken their flight, to bring her  
happiness instead of causing her trust  
upon the "Rock of Ages." That even-  
ing she met Ralph and the two little  
girls that were to be her pupils. Mr.  
and Mrs. Sinclair lived not far distant,  
with their three children and sister  
Annie, who is now a blooming maiden  
of fourteen, enjoying such happiness as  
only religion and love can give.

GETTING HIS MONEY BACK.—A  
fellow who came by the Newark  
railroad on Wednesday, being a stran-  
ger strolled for some time in search  
of a harbor. He finally discovered  
one, and requested the operator to  
take off a shilling's worth of hair.  
The barber trimmed his locks very  
neatly, oiled up the remainder very  
handsomely, and then combed and  
brushed him up till his head looked  
as if it belonged to some other person  
than himself.

"Are you done?" asked the stran-  
ger, as the barber removed the nap-  
kin from his neck.

"Yes, sir," said the barber, with a  
polite bow.

"Are you certain that you took off  
a shilling's worth?"

"Yes, sir; there's a glass, you can  
look for yourself."

"Well," said the stranger, "if you  
think you have a shilling's worth off,  
I don't know as I've got any use for  
it, and I haven't got no change, so  
you may just take the hair for your  
trouble."

On hearing this, the barber made  
a jump for the man, whereupon he  
made a jump for the door, which not  
being bolted he bolted himself.

LEGAL TENDER DECISION.—Judge  
Hook, of the Georgia Supreme Court,  
has decided that greenbacks are not  
a legal tender for debts contracted  
prior to February 25th, 1862, the  
date of the passage of the legal tender  
act; for the reason that by the terms  
of the constitution the power to im-  
pair the obligation of contracts is pro-  
hibited to the States, and by well es-  
tablished construction of the general  
government is also denied the power.



# THE STAR.

J. B. CARPENTER, { Editors  
ROBT W. LOGAN, }

WEDNESDAY, MAY 23, 1866.

**RELIGIOUS NOTICE.**—The Baptist Church at Rutherfordton having appointed the second sabbath in June, for the observation of the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, respectfully invite members of sister Baptist Churches to attend, and earnestly solicit the attendance of ministers:

By order of the Church.

M. H. JUSTICE, C. Clk.

It is not our intention to make a rule to enter an excuse for any deficiency that may accompany our paper. To say the least of it, we will do the best we can to please our readers. However the fact that our paper of this week may be somewhat deficient in regard to news, &c., is owing entirely to the late sudden stop of the mails from Cherryville to Asheville. We have not had a Mail, for the last week from either place, which deprives us probably of important matter for our paper.

We understand that the former contractor, of the route from Cherryville to Asheville, has declined carrying the mail any longer, his reason for this we know not, but we hope the matter will be taken into hand and the mail continued at an early day.

The President of the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Rail Road, has taken the contract for a tri-weekly mail from Wilmington to this place, but we fear it will be some time before this will be commenced. The mail will be brought from Wilmington to the terminus of the road below Charlotte on the train and thence to Charlotte in Coaches, and in the same way from Cherryville to this place. Without mails we are without news.

## CORN.

In another column will be found the proceedings of the Justices who met at the Court House in this place on last Saturday, to make arrangements in regard to purchasing corn for the indigent of our County, there is great scarcity of corn, and it is to be hoped that the result of the deliberation of the Court may prevent starvation among many of our people.

The Script which the Court ordered to be issued will pay county taxes, and will therefore be as good as gold to our farmers, so far as their county taxes.

The Supervisory Committee have appointed the following gentlemen in the different Captain's Companies to examine into the condition of the people, and they will appoint two other citizens to assist them, and will report immediately to the Supervisory Committee.

### Captains' District.

Town,	N. E. Walker
McHann's,	R. L. Gilkey.
Cane Creek,	Wm. Menteth.
Sulphur Springs,	J. L. McDowell.
Whiteside Settlement,	T. J. Long.
Hollifields,	W. P. Carson.
Burnt Chimney,	J. M. Toms.
Duncan's Creek,	W. G. Mode.
High Shoals,	H. H. Hopper.
Race Paths,	J. B. Gillespie.
Cooper's Springs,	G. W. Toney.
Michael's Old Field,	Jos. Scoggins.
Whitesides',	J. D. Searcy.
Cove,	N. M. Kilpatrick.

We are indebted to the Press of this State for the kind reception of our paper. We have on our exchange list a number of the best Journals in our State. We have sent our paper to every paper in the State, hoping to get an exchange from all. Some, however, have taken as yet no notice of it, whether from the fact that they have not received it, or that they do not wish to exchange with us we know not.

A NEW PAPER has been started up in Hendersonville, N. C., titled, *The Henderson Pioneer*, and edited by Hon. A. H. Jones. We have received the first number. It is a respectable sheet and promises well, we wish it great success.

Accepted and will appear as soon as we can make room, "The Drunkard," "Alone, Alone For evermore," "Lines in memory of a dear husband &c."

Respectfully declined, "My Childhood's Home," "Lines suggested on visiting a new house &c."

NORTH CAROLINA, } May 19, 1866  
RUTHERFORD COUNTY.

OFFICE COURT.—The following Justices of the Peace, of said County being present:

J. B. Gillespie,	J. M. Allen,
A. Mooney,	Wm. Menteth,
J. Hampton,	N. M. Kilpatrick,
J. C. Wilkey,	J. D. Searcy,
Willis Bradley,	K. T. Carpenter,
B. E. Winton,	N. E. Walker,
J. W. Gibson,	B. B. Byers,
Jos. Scoggins,	Thos. Moore,
E. Carrier,	Wm. Smart,
Jas. Toms,	

It was resolved:

1st. That an amount of County Script be issued, in amount, at the discretion of a Supervisory Committee, which Script shall be issued in sums of One dollar or more, and that the same shall be appropriated entirely for the purchase of grain for the benefit of citizens of said County, in need of the same; and it is further resolved that said Script shall be receivable by the Sheriff or any other officer in the payment of any and all County dues, whether taxes or claims due the County of Rutherford, and that said Script shall be signed by the Sheriff and County Clerk.

2nd. Resolved that a tax be laid for the purpose of buying 2,500 bushels of Corn, which tax shall be collected at any time the Supervisory Committee may designate.

3rd. Resolved that John M. Allen, Elias Carrier and James Justice, Esqrs. be appointed a Supervisory Committee to take in charge the subjects embraced in the first and second resolutions, and do and carry out whatever, in their judgment, may be most conducive to the interest of the people and for the furtherance of the objects therein embraced and that they have full discretionary powers concerning the same.

J. W. GIBSON, Chairman.

DISTRESS IN ALABAMA.—The

people of the distressed counties in Cherokee and adjoining counties, in Alabama. Many farmers have been compelled to abandon their farms from their inability to procure corn to enable them to make crops.

They offer to give lien on their crop, their stock, and also the land itself to any one who will furnish them, and they had hoped by some of these means to secure feed for their stock and bread for families until the wheat harvest, that promises finely, should be available. But they have been disappointed, and their present situation is indeed deplorable. A meeting of the planters was called at Centre, a few days since, for the purpose of ascertaining the actual wants of the people. About a hundred men were present five-fifths of whom, before the war, were thrifty farmers. Of this number, only seven reported that they had corn enough to do them until the wheat harvest. For a bushel of corn now they offer a bushel of wheat after harvest, or ten pounds of cotton next Christmas.

**The New Texas Constitution.**—The new Texas Constitution fixes the Governor's term of office at four years instead of two, and the salary at \$4,000 instead of \$2,000. It also gives the Legislature power to guarantee the bonds of railroads for the purchase of iron. The article abolishing slavery says:

"Africans and their descendants shall be protected in their rights of person and property by appropriate legislation; they shall have the right to contract and be contracted with; to sue and be sued, and to acquire, hold and transmit property; and all criminal prosecutions against them shall be conducted in the same manner as prosecutions for like offences against the white race, and they shall be subject to like penalties."

The Constitution will be submitted to the people for their acceptance or rejection on the fourth Monday in June.

Some one asked Mr. Johnson the other day, if he hoped to repair the breach between himself and Congress. The reply was that mending brooches was not his trade now.

## A Baby Proves its Mother Innocent.

A poor, pale, wan seamstress was arraigned for theft. She appeared at the bar with a baby of eleven or twelve months in her arms, her child. She went to get work one day, and stole three gold coins of 10¢ each. The money was missed soon after she left her employer, and the servant was sent to her room to reclaim it. The servant found her about to leave the room with the three gold coins in her hand.—She said to the servant, "I was going to carry them back to you." Nevertheless, she was carried to the commissioner of police, and he ordered her to be sent before the police court for trial. She was too poor to engage a lawyer, and when asked by the judge what she had to say for herself, she answered: "The day I went to my employer's I carried my child with me. It was in my arms as it is now. I was not paying attention to it. There were several coins on the mantelpiece, and unknown to me it stretched out its little hand, seized the pieces, which I did not observe until I got home. I at once put on my bonnet, and was going back to my employer to return them, when I was arrested. This is the solemn truth as I hope for Heaven's mercy."

They could not believe this story. They upbraided the mother for her impudence in endeavoring to palm off such a manifest lie for the truth. They brought her for her own sake to retract so absurd a tale, for it could have no effect, but oblige the court to sentence her to a much severer punishment than they were disposed to inflict on one so young, and evidently steeped in poverty. These appeals had no effect except to strengthen the poor mother's pertinacious adherence to her original story. As this firmness was sustained by that look of innocence which the most adroit criminal can never counterfeit, the court was at a loss to discover what decision justice demanded. Three gold coins were placed on the clerk's table. The mother was requested to assume the position in which she said she stood at the employer's house. There was then a breathless pause in the court. The baby soon discovered the bright coin, eyed it a moment, smiled, and then stretched forth its tiny hand and clutched them in its tiny fingers with a miser's eagerness. The mother was acquitted.

## The Last Man Of The Retreating Army.

LEAKSVILLE, N. C., April 25, 1866. Mr. Editor:—In your issue of the 4th of April, 1866, you have an article copied from the *Petersburg Index*, entitled "The Last Man of the Retreating Army," relative to a North Carolina soldier who was killed at Pocahontas Bridge. But the name of this gallant Soldier was not mentioned.

His name was Cummings Mebane, son of the late Rev. W. N. Mebane, of Madison, N. C.

It affords me pleasure to give the particulars of his death. On the night of the retreat of Gen. Lee's army, Pocahontas Bridge was left in charge of a Lieutenant and a small body of infantry, with instructions to burn the bridge as soon as the troops crossed. Before all the troops had crossed over the enemy had commenced shelling the bridge, and it was exceedingly dangerous for any one to approach it.—At this juncture volunteers were called for to fire the bridge, when young Mebane and Lindsey Wall, of Rockingham, stepped forward and offered their services.—Young Mebane, notwithstanding the shot and shell were raking the bridge reached its middle, and while applying the match was shot through the body with a grape shot. He walked back to the bank and expired in a few moments. Although only 16 years old he was cool, intrepid and daring as a veteran of fifty summers. I agree with you and the *Index* that his remains should be undisturbed and a monument erected to his heroic memory.—*Charlotte Times*.

## ADVERTISEMENT.—We clip the following from an exchange:

We cannot censure a man in business who does not advertise, if he has nothing worth advertising; but the reader must know that the business man who throws out his sign in a newspaper, and is not ashamed of his stock of goods, can always furnish better qualities at a lower price than those who either through shame or penuriousness, never let the public know what they are doing.

A WARNING.—Poetical.—"Tell me, angelic hosts, ye messengers of love, shall swindled printers here below have no redress above?"

The shining angel band replied—"To us is knowledge given; delinquents on the printer's book can never enter Heaven."

## EDUCATION OF THE NEGRO.

Our position is not that we must educate the negro, because if we do not somebody else will. We make no such reluctant concession to the blacks. What we assert is that these blacks ought to be educated, and since they ought to be educated that education ought to come from us who understand them thoroughly, sympathize with them sincerely and who are destined to live with them on the same soil and haply, under the same, or very near the same laws.

The services of the negro are absolutely necessary to us. We have not enough white labor in the country, nor can we expect to have enough of it for a very long time, if ever. The negro must be our workmen, or we must leave large fields of wealth untillied. Here he is on the spot—good material, if properly manipulated but somewhat useless, nay more than useless, in its present rough state. Improve the material, that is lift the negro into a sense of duty and the benefit of continuous industry, and his muscle thus directed, will serve our purpose as well as the muscle of a white man.

Is education necessary then to make a common laborer? Do not uneducated white men work, and work with sustained effort, with foresight and intelligence? Yes but the white man [to say nothing of his general superior mental capacity] has never lived in that state of utter dependence upon the protection of another, from which the negro—the common negro we mean of course—has lately emerged a mere unreflecting pleasure loving animal. Nothing but the moral influence of education can now make the negro a provident, preserving and trustworthy man.

To what extent, it will be probably asked, do we desire to educate the race? We answer, to the utmost of what he is capable. Nature will decide the measure of the negro's learning without our marking how far the contents shall rise within the cup. By adopting the liberal rule here proposed, we may possibly now and then find ourselves competed with, on our own intellectual ground but we shall probably have reason to congratulate the teachers, if a great portion of our sable friends do not drop panting in the race after knowledge, at the point "anper-sant."—*Columbia Carolinian*.

Dr. Revillout, in a paper presented last summer to the French Academy of Medicine, asserts that lemon juice as a gargle is one of the most efficacious medicines that can be applied in diphtheria.

A Freedwoman who had been condemned by Col. Bailey to work on the streets, told him very significantly—"Dat dis freedom was a good deal like Confederate money de more you has ob it, de worse you is off."—*Shreveport News*.

**NEGROES VOTING.**—At the recent municipal election in Milwaukee, the negroes voted side by side with the whites, the Supreme Court of Wisconsin having decided that they are by law entitled to vote. No disturbances occurred, and the white men submitted to it without grumbling. This is what may be termed submission on a grand scale—a white man's government—based upon thick lips, flat noses and woolly heads. Oh! Columbus who discovered America.

**DIS FEET.**—There is a negro in Philadelphia whose feet measure twenty-one inches in length. It is supposed they will be used as the next Black Republican platform.

## The Late General Conference of the Methodist E. Church, South.

This body adjourned on Thursday, the 3rd inst. As the sessions were looked to with unusual interest, it may be gratifying to many of our readers to be informed of some of its most important acts. We have already mentioned the election of four additional Bishops.

Bishops Andrew and Early were at their request, relieved from the arduous duties of regular Episcopal service, and in view of their advanced age and infirmities, placed in the same relation which Bishop Soule has held for several years. The Conference, after long discussion, agreed to change the name of the Church, to the "EPISCOPAL METHODIST CHURCH," provided such change shall receive the sanction of a three-fourth's vote of the members of the Annual Conference. The change, therefore, if concurred in, cannot take place till the next year.

With the same proviso, Lay Representation in the Annual and General Conferences, has been adopted. The plan provides that four Lay Delegates shall be chosen by the District Stewards from each Presiding Elder's District, to the Annual Conference; and these Lay Representatives in the Annual Conference shall elect a number of Laymen to the General Conference equal to the number elected by the Clerical members of an Annual Conference. Thus, the Clergy and Laity will have an equal representation in the legislative body of the Church.

The law restricting the continuance of a preacher in one circuit or station to two years was so altered as to allow his continuance for four years.

The probationary system of the Church was abolished, and a form provided for the reception of members into the Church on a profession of their faith. The penalty of exclusion from the Church for the neglect of Class Meetings was abrogated. Monthly Church Meetings are established whenever practicable, and the order of business for such meetings laid down.

The Book Agent is instructed to publish, in a separate volume, the ritual of the Church, including Mr. Wesley's Sunday service, and the forms of dedicating Churches, and also the form of admission into the Church. Congregations who desire it may use the Sunday service.

The Missionary Society of the Church has been re-organized by the establishment of two Missionary boards; one for Domestic Missions, located at Nashville, Tenn., of which Rev. Dr. McFerrin is Secretary; the other for Foreign Missions, located at Baltimore, of which the Rev. Dr. Shehon is Secretary.

The interest of the colored people received due attention from the Conference, and a report was adopted which provides for their organization into separate Quarterly Conferences for them and the licensing of suitable colored persons to preach, &c.

A great many minor changes were made in the Discipline of the Church, which we cannot mention here; but which will be observed by comparing the new edition of the Discipline, when it is published, with the old.—*Ex.*

## THE POSTAGE LAW.

For the convenience of our readers many of whom are uninformed as to the present postal rates, we extract and prepare the following from the existing regulations, as published in the *United States Mail*:

### LETTER POSTAGE.—PREPAYMENT.

The law requires the postage on all letters to be prepaid by stamp or stamped envelopes—payment in money being prohibited. All drop letters must also be prepaid. The only letters on which payment is not demanded, are those addressed to the President, or Vice-President or members of Congress, and letters on official business to the chief of the Executive Departments of the Government, the heads of bureaus, and chief clerks and others invested with the franking privilege.

### RATES.

The rates of letter postage is three cents per half ounce, throughout the United States; and three cents for each additional half ounce or fraction thereof. The ten cent Pacific rate is abolished.

The rate of postage on drop letters is two cents per half ounce or fraction thereof, at all offices where free delivery by carrier is established. Where such free delivery is not established, the rate is one cent.

### NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.

The following is the postage on newspapers, when sent from the office of publication, to regular subscribers:

Postage on Daily papers to subscriber when prepaid quarterly or yearly in advance, either at the mailing office or office of delivery, per quarter, (three months.)

Six times per week, per quarter,	35 cts.
For Tri-Weekly, " " "	30 "
For Semi-Weekly, " " "	15 "
For Weekly, " " "	10 "

Weekly Newspapers (one copy only) sent by the publisher to actual subscribers within the county where printed and published, free.

### QUARTERLY PAYMENTS.

Quarterly postage cannot be paid for less than three months. If a subscription begins at any other time than the commencement of an official quarter, the postage received by the P. M., must still be entered in his account for that quarter.—Subscribers for short terms—exceeding

three months, say four can pay quarterly post term of their subscription quarter and a third, or thirds, &c. The law, least one quarter's postage and not more than. Any term between of year can therefore be bationate rates. Sub postage for the fraction same rates for a who ding the fraction quarter, and paying in time.

**PRIVILEGES TO Publishers of News** calls may send to respective offices of postage one copy of may also send to enclosed in their public cepts for the same. They may also state publications, the date tion expires, to be ver

### SMALL Religious, Educational

Newspapers of small, quently than once a packages to one add cent for each package ounces in weight, and of one cent is made four ounces or fraction to be paid quarterly of

### NEWS DE

News dealers may periodicals to regular quarterly rates, in the publishers, and may from publishers at s both cases the postage at the mailing or deliv

### POSTAGE ON TRANSMITTED AND CIRCULARS.

Books not over 4 one address, 3 cents; not over 8 ounces, 8 and not over 12 ounce 12 ounces, and not cents.

### MISCELL

On miscellaneous bracing all pamphlets tions, transient newsp posters, book manus whether corrected or engravings, sheet in patterns, samples and graphic paper, letter velopes or wrappers, ornamental photogr of different types, s roots and scions, the by stamps, is on the dress not over 4 ounce over 4 ounces, and cents; over 8 ounce ounces, 6 cents; over 16 ounces, 8

### HOW TO

All mail matter no of postage, embracing scripts, proof-sheets a ter, and all other mail must be so wrapped open sides or ends a master to examine t destroying the wrap packages must be ra go. No communica ting or in print, e seeds, roots, cuttings gravings or other mat upon the separate ma rates.

### CL

Where packages of radicals are received directed to one add the club of subscribers long, with the post advance shall be han he shall deliver the tive owners. But the weekly newspapers, in the county wher lished.

### PREPAYMENT OF

All transient mail stamps. But if it delivery without paid, the unpaid post on delivery at double Great neglect exte terly prepayment of matter sent to re No such paper sho it is either pre-paid or at the delivery quarter. If not so must collect postag transient matter, charged with the fu clear cases removed

### WRITING ON

To enclose or con thing (except bills at tion) in, or to write its publication upon phlet, magazine, or is illegal and subje and the entire pack part, to letter post Any word or com printing, marks or or wrapper of a magazine or other dress of the person sent, and the date pires, subjects the pr



three months, say four or five months—can pay quarterly postage for the actual term of their subscriptions—that is, for one quarter and a third, one quarter and two thirds, &c. The law only requires that at least one quarter's postage shall be prepaid, and not more than one year's postage. Any term between one quarter and one year can therefore be prepaid at proportionate rates. Subscribers can pay the postage for the fraction of a quarter, at the same rates for a whole quarter, by including the fraction with the next whole quarter, and paying for both at the same time.

**PRIVILEGES TO PUBLISHERS.**  
Publishers of Newspapers and Periodicals may send to each other from their respective offices of publication, free of postage one copy of each publication, and may also send to each actual subscriber, inclosed in their publications, bills and receipts for the same, free of postage. They may also state on their respective publications, the date when the subscription expires, to be written or printed.

**SMALL PAPERS.**  
Religious, Educational and Agricultural Newspapers of small size, issued less frequently than once a week, may be sent in packages to one address at the rate of one cent for each package not exceeding four ounces in weight, and an additional charge of one cent is made for each additional four ounces or fraction thereof, the postage to be paid quarterly or yearly, in advance.

**NEWS DEALERS.**  
News dealers may send newspapers and periodicals to regular subscribers at the quarterly rates, in the same manner as publishers, and may also receive them from publishers at subscribers rates. In both cases the postage to be prepaid, either at the mailing or delivery office.

**POSTAGE ON TRANSIENT MATTER—BOOKS AND CIRCULARS.**  
Books not over 4 ounces in weight, to one address, 3 cents; over 4 ounces, and not over 8 ounces, 8 cents; over 8 ounces and not over 12 ounces, 12 cents; over 12 ounces, and not over 16 ounces, 16 cents.

**MISCELLANEOUS.**  
On miscellaneous mailable matter embracing all pamphlets, occasional publications, transient newspapers, handbills and posters, book manuscript and proof sheets, whether corrected or not, maps and prints, engravings, sheet music, blanks, flexible patterns, samples and sample cards, photographic paper, letter envelopes, postal envelopes or wrappers, cards, paper, plain or ornamental photographic representations of different types, seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots and scions, the postage to be prepaid by stamps, is on the package to one address not over 4 ounces in weight, 2 cents; over 4 ounces, and not over 8 ounces, 4 cents; over 8 ounces, and not over 12 ounces, 6 cents; over 12 ounces, and not over 16 ounces, 8 cents.

**HOW TO BE WRAPPED.**  
All mail matter not sent at letter rates of postage, embracing books, book-manuscripts, proof-sheets and other printed matter, and all other mail matter, except seeds, must be so wrapped or enveloped with open sides or ends as to enable the postmaster to examine the package without destroying the wrapper; otherwise such packages must be rated with letter postage. No communication, whether in writing or in print, can be sent with any seeds, roots, cuttings or scions, maps, engravings or other matter not printed, except upon the separate matter, at the established rates.

**CLUBS.**  
Where packages of newspapers or periodicals are received at any post office directed to one address and the names of the club of subscribers to which they belong, with the postage for a quarter in advance shall be handed to the postmaster, he shall deliver the same to their respective owners. But this does not apply to weekly newspapers, which circulate free in the county where printed and published.

**PRE-PAYMENT OF TRANSIENT MATTER.**  
All transient matter must be prepaid by stamps. But if it comes to the office of delivery without prepayment, or short paid, the unpaid postage must be collected on delivery at double the prepaid rate.

Great neglect exists in the strict quarterly prepayment of postage on printed matter sent to regular subscribers. No such paper should be delivered unless it is either pre-paid at the mailing office, or at the delivery office, for at least a quarter. If not so prepaid, postmasters must collect postage on each copy as on transient matter. If they fail they will be charged with the full postage due, and in clear cases removed from office for neglect.

**WRITING ON NEWSPAPERS.**  
To enclose or conceal a letter, or other thing (except bills and receipts for subscription) in, or to write or print anything after its publication upon any newspaper, pamphlet, magazine, or other printed matter, is illegal and subjects such printed matter, and the entire package of which it is a part, to letter postage.

Any word or communication, whether by printing, marks or signs, upon the cover or wrapper of a newspaper, pamphlet, magazine or other than the name and address of the persons to whom it is to be sent, and the date when subscription expires, subjects the package to letter postage

**GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES**  
President—Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee.  
Secretary of State—W. H. Seward, of New York.  
Secretary of War—Edwin M. Stanton, of Pennsylvania.  
Postmaster-General—Wm. Dennison of Ohio.  
Secretary of the Navy—Gideon Welles, of Connecticut.  
Secretary of the Interior—James Harland, of Iowa.  
Secretary of the Treasury—Hugh McCulloch, of Illinois.  
Attorney-General—James Speed, of Kentucky.  
President of the Senate—Lafayette S. Foster, of Connecticut.  
Speaker of the House—Schuyler Colfax of Indiana.

**SUPREME COURT.**  
Salmon P. Chase, of Ohio, Chief Justice.  
1. James M. Wayne, Georgia.  
2. Samuel Nelson, New York.  
3. Rob't C. Grier, Pennsylvania.  
4. Nathan Clifford, Maine.  
5. Noah H. Swayne, Ohio.  
6. Daniel Davis, Illinois.  
7. Samuel Miller, Iowa.  
8. Samuel F. Field, California.  
**LIEUTENANT GENERALS.**  
Winfield Scott, Virginia.  
Ulysses S. Grant, Ohio.  
Adjutant General—Lorenzo Thomas, Delaware.  
Judge Advocate General—Joseph Holt, District Columbia.  
Quarter Master General—Montgomery C. Meigs, of Pennsylvania.

**RUTHERFORDTON MARKET.**  
Corrected weekly by L. P. Erwin.  
Bacon per lb 15cts.  
Butter " " 20  
Beeswax " 25  
Cotton " " 20  
Chickens each 12½  
Eggs per doz. 10  
Flour per lb 8@10  
Peas per bu. 1 50  
Wheat " " 2 50  
Rye " " 2 00  
Feathers per lb 30  
Tallow " " 12½

**RALEIGH MONEY MARKET.**  
BUYING RATES.  
NORTH CAROLINA BANK NOTES.  
Bank of Cape Fear, 20  
" Charlotte, 18  
" Commerce, 10  
" Clarendon, 5  
" Fayetteville, 5  
" Lexington, 15  
" North Carolina, 30  
" Roxboro, 25  
" Thomasville, 15  
" Wadesboro, 10  
" Wilmington, 10  
" Washington, 5  
" Yanceyville, 5  
Commercial, Wilmington 12  
Farmers, Greensboro 15  
Greensboro Mutual 5  
Merchants, Newberne 25  
Miners' & Planters' 15  
Coin—Gold 1,23; Silver 1,17

**CHARLOTTE PRICES CURRENT.**  
Cotton.—18a19, gold.  
" 24a25, currency.  
Corn.—\$1 45 per bushel.  
Flour.—\$14a15 per barrel.  
Wheat.—\$1 75a2 00 per bu.  
Oats.—1 00 per bushel.  
Peas.—1 40a1 50 per bushel.  
Tobacco—75a80c per pound.  
Coin—Gold 25c premium.

**WANTED,**  
**500 lbs Beeswax,**  
**5000 lbs Rags,**  
**500 lbs Feathers,**  
**5000 lbs Bacon**  
At the Cheap Cash Store,  
L. P. ERWIN.  
May 2.-66.-1f.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

**SUMNER & CLARK.**  
[MILLER'S OLD STAND.]

WE have on hand and are receiving a large and well assorted stock of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

Consisting of,  
LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S  
DRESS GOODS,  
HATS,  
CAPS,  
BOOTS,  
SHOES,  
SUGAR,  
COFFEE,  
HARDWARE,  
CUTLERY,  
DELF, &c., &c.  
Give us a call, we strive to please:  
and will not be undersold.  
Country produce of all kinds taken in exchange for goods.  
Bank Notes taken at their value.  
SUMNER & CLARK.  
May 9—no.2—1f.

**A LIST OF LETTERS**  
REMAINING in the Post Office at this place. May 1st. 1866.

A  
Anderson John  
Anderson, Miss Margaret 2.  
B  
Bailey, A. C. Beekler, Augustus  
Bennic Phillip Blanton, David G.  
Bolens, Berry Bostie, W. H.  
Bradley, Mrs. Nancy Broyles, J. McB.  
Bradley, Mrs. Amanda Burge, Wm. P.  
Burgis J. C.  
C  
Cantrell, Henry Carson, Mariah C.  
Carson, Miss Louisa Chase, Chester  
Cochran, James R. Coleclough, Miss M.F.  
Covington, Wm. P. Caldwell, Rev. I. A.  
D  
Davis, P. R. Dumwoody, James  
Dunwoody, David Dean, John  
Dunwoody, David M.  
E  
Ervin, Miss Nancy Erven, Miss Sarah  
Engle, J. F.  
F  
Farnsworth, A. D. Fletcher, A. J.  
Fowler, Belle (col'd) Floyd, Mrs. Nancy  
G  
Goode, P. D. Gennas, James  
Grady, Banister & Co.  
H  
Howell, Patton Harrison, D. J.  
Huckbay, Miss Sarah Hyder, A. L.  
Hamilton, Miss M. H. Harmon, Joseph  
Haras, Noah  
J  
Johnson, Pleasant Johnson, J. P.  
Justice & Miller.  
L  
Leeds, Sam'l P. Long, James T.  
M  
Meltin, Miss Mollie Mintz, W. D.  
Migins, James Morehead, J. F.  
P  
Pfaifer & Allison Patton, J. W.  
Padgett, Miss Eliz Price, Spencer  
R  
Reid, Dr J T Russel, Monroe  
Russel, Mrs Mary  
S  
Simmons, Asbury Self, Thomas  
Shenck & Son  
T  
Twitty, Miss Alice T Tucker, Mrs Jane  
W  
Wren, John 2 Wren, John A 2  
Watson, J W 2  
Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they were advertised.  
M. J. CARPENTER, P. M.

**South Side Historical War Novel.**  
THIRD EDITION, JUST READY  
**SURRY OF EAGLE'S NEST.**  
BEING the Memoirs of a Staff Officer of Virginia. Edited from the MSS. of Col. Surry, by John Estlin Cooke, with four full page illustrations 12mo, cloth. 490 pages. Price \$2.25  
Following Stonewall Jackson from the beginning of the Valley campaign to his death; in constant intercourse with Lee, Jackson, Stuart, Ashby, Pelham, and other celebrities, we have a vivid picture of inside army life at the South. In a word, "whoever desires a story of stirring incident, with a truthful delineation of noted events, fine drawing of character, and a faithful exposition of the views and motives of Southern men in the conflict just closed, all told in the purest English, and in an unusually delightful style, this volume will be a welcome guest."  
Mailed to any part of the United States, post free, on receipt of the price.  
**F. J. HUNTINGTON & CO.**  
359 Broome Street, New York.  
(Late Bunce & Huntington.)

**Job Work**

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WITH

Neatness and Despatch.

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**STAR OFFICE.**

**BLANKS**

OF ALL KINDS

**On Hand,**

OR

**Printed to Order.**

AT THE

**SHORTEST NOTICE.**

**PRICES**

**MODERATE,**

TO SUIT THE TIMES

**RICHMOND**

**Type Foundry.**

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THE Proprietors of the above Foundry have also united with their Foundry a complete

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Having on hand, or furnishing to order every article requisite for a Printing Office,

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Type and Printing Material from any Foundry North furnished when required.

We can and will manufacture in Richmond as good an article, and at the same specimen prices as any Foundry North.—We respectfully solicit the patronage of the South.

**HENRY L. PELOUZE & CO.**

We refer you to every Printer in this City. We also desire every Newspaper in the South to copy this advertisement for one month sending us one copy of their paper, and receive their pay for such advertisement upon purchasing five times the amount of their bill from us.

March 2-66. 1f. H. L. P. & CO.

IN PRESS

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OF THE

**Great Civil War.**

1 vol. 16mo. Illustrated.

Price, \$1 50

THE Undersigned have in press, and will issue as soon as possible, the above work. It is designed to furnish the youth of our country a candid and impartial History of the Great War through which we have just passed from a Democratic standpoint. The minds of the youth of our country are being poisoned and mis-educated by the false and partial histories of the Abolitionists, and it is of great importance for the welfare of our country that the real Disunionists, as they are now proving themselves to be, shall be properly portrayed. The great importance of a sound juvenile literature has long been felt and acknowledged, and as this is the first attempt to furnish it, the publishers respectfully solicit the encouragement of the public and the assistance of the Democratic press. It will be just such a book as every Democrat, North or South, will desire to place in the hands of his children to give them a correct idea of the late war and its causes.

All orders will be filled according to the date of their reception, and the book will be sent post-paid on the receipt of the price, as soon as issued.

The trade will be supplied at the usual discount. Address

**VAN EVRIE, HORTON & CO.**

No. 162 Nassau Street, New York.

We shall feel thankful to all editors who will copy the above, and it will also entitle them to a copy of the book as soon as issued,

**PROSPECTUS**

OF THE

**Rutherford Star.**

The Undersigned propose to publish, in the village of Rutherfordton, a weekly Newspaper to be called

"THE RUTHERFORD STAR."

It is our desire to make THE STAR a welcome visitor to all those who feel an interest in the prosperity and welfare of our country as a whole, and the perpetuity of our institutions, as handed down to us by our noble ancestry, a FEDERAL REPUBLICAN GOVERNMENT.

Our people have but lately emerged from a gigantic civil war, waged by and between Sections of a once glorious Union, and more desolating to our particular section, than anything that has ever happened on this continent, and it is to be hoped, than ever will again.

While there is life there is hope, and notwithstanding the great changes wrought by the late civil war, we shall encourage the people to honesty, industry and economy, we shall take special pains to keep them posted with all beneficial improvements of the age, so that they may once more enjoy bountiful stores, prosperity and happiness.

We shall from time to time publish such laws, both State and National, as our people are directly concerned in, and shall likewise use our influence to establish a sound circulating currency, so much needed at the present time.

We shall be governed by principles and not men, for according to our honest conviction, the present condition of our country is owing to the abandonment of principles, we mean the abandonment of those fundamental principles upon which the Government of the United States was reared.

We shall favor and encourage the development of all our resources, Agricultural, Mineral &c., and likewise such internal improvements as will most likely be beneficial to the Country, and especially the extension of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Rail Road west.

As to Politics, we are TRUE CONSERVATIVES, believing neither in the FIRE EATERS of the South, nor the RADICALS of the North, but in the Constitution, the Union, and the enforcement of all Constitutional laws, whether State or Federal, and a ready and willing obedience to the same.

The STAR will be published every Wednesday at the following rates, (strictly in advance,) payable in currency or produce at market prices.

One Copy 12 months, \$2.00

" " 6 " 1.00

" " 3 " .50

J. B. CARPENTER,  
R. W. LOGAN,



## Miscellaneous.

**A COLORED DISCOURSE.**—A correspondent of the Quickerbocker, who writes from Mansfield, sends the following "discourse," for the entire authenticity of which he vouches without reserve, having taken it down from the thick lips of the reverend orator himself:

"My tex', bredren and sisters, will be found in de fus chapter Genesis and twenty-seventh verse:—'And de Lor' made Adam.' I tole you how he made him. He make him out ob clay, and when he git dry he breathed in him be bress ob life. He put him in de garden ob Eden, and he set him in de corner ob de lot, and he tole him to eat all de apples ceptin' dem in de middle ob de orchard; dem he want for he winter apples."

"By me, Adam he be lonesome. So de Lor' make Ebe. I tole you how he make her; he give Adam loddum till he got sounse sleep, den he gouge rib out he side and make Ebe; an' he tole her to eat all de apples ceptin' dem in de middle ob de orchard; dem he want for he winter apples."

"Won day de Lor' he go a visiting; de debble he cum along, he dress himself up ob de skin ob de snake, and he fine Ebe, an' he tole her; 'Ebe, why for you no eat de apples in de middle ob de orchard?' Ebe says, 'Dem de Lor's winter apples.' But de debble says, 'I tole you for to eat dem, case dey's de best apple in de orchard.' So Ebe eat de apple, an' guv Adam a bite; an' den de debble, he go away."

"By me de Lor' cum home, an' he call Adam. Adam he lay low, so de Lor' call again. 'You Adam!' Adam say, 'Hea, Lor!' An' de Lor' say, 'Who stole de winter apples?' Adam tole him, 'Don't know—Ebe, he spect.' So de Lor' call Ebe. Ebe lay low; de Lor' call again, 'You Ebe!' Ebe say, 'Hea, Lor!' De Lor' say, 'Who stole de winter apples?' Ebe tole him, 'Don't know—Adam she spect.' So de Lor' co'ch 'em both, an' trow dem ober de fence, an' tole 'em, 'Go work for your libbin'.'"

**IMPORTANT JUDICIAL DECISION.**—In the Critic Court of Nelson county last week, in the case of Walker vs. Loving, Judge Shelley decided the following important questions:

1st. That contracts made during the existence of a *de facto* Confederate government were valid and binding, notwithstanding the subsequent overthrow of that government.

2nd. That a sale of a slave in Virginia, in the Confederate lines, prior to the 10th of April, 1865, was valid and binding, notwithstanding the emancipation clause in the Alexandria Constitution.

The case was ably argued by Judge Brockenborough, of Lexington, for the plaintiff, and Robert Whitehead, Esq., of Nelson, for the defendant; Judge Brockenborough maintaining the affirmative and Mr. Whitehead the negative of these propositions.

The opinion of the Judge, which is regarded as able, will, by request of the bar, be published. —*Richmond Whig.*

**Important Negotiations With The Mexican Minister.**—Washington, May 6.—A negotiation of considerable magnitude has just been concluded with the Mexican Minister here, which involves the cession to certain leading American capitalists of nearly the entire peninsula of Lower California. The cession is made for colonization purposes, and to secure the development of the extraordinary mineral wealth of that locality. The Mexican government retains an interest in the proceeds of the enterprise, but it is understood that the sum advanced by the parties who have secured the grant is upwards of a millions dollars, which at this time will be of important service to the Liberal cause.

Q. "Grandmother," said Ike, seriously, to Mrs. Partington, "have you heard the report that the Prince of Wales's baby has not got all his fingers on one hand, and that both his legs are not right?" "Lor bless me!" exclaim the old lady; "then how could he ever wield the sceptre of the realm, or walk as he ought?" Ike, however, pretended not to hear the remark, but began clipping the cat's whiskers, and grinning to think his grandmother did not see that nobody has all the fingers on one hand, nor anybody two right legs.

**RIOT AT MORGANTON.**—We learn that a riot took place at Morganton a few days ago, which resulted in the United States regular troops stationed there driving some returned negro soldiers from the town.—The negroes, who went off with General Stoneman at the time of his raid into Western North Carolina, and joined the Federal army, it seems have been mustered of service recently and have just returned to their old homes with lofty notions of their rights. They shewed some insolence, it is said, at other places, but at Morganton it was resisted by the soldiers who drove the negroes off.—*North State.*

The Washington Republic, says that the "law officer of the Government, under instructions of the President, is preparing to have Jefferson Davis arraigned before the U. S. Circuit Court of Virginia, which meets at Norfolk, on the first Monday in May, upon the charge of high treason; and that nothing will prevent this action but the intervention of Congress or the refusal of Chief Justice Chase to try the cause."

Fortune plays some queer pranks. One occurred to a poor widow woman who did washing for a living, in Pithole. She owned a small piece of ground, and some friends got her consent to sink a well upon it, the result of which is a barrel of oil every ten minutes. She has had several offers of matrimonial engagement from disinterested parties since.

A young lad recently run away from home and went to a tavern, where he was found by a friend, with a cigar in his mouth. "What made you leave home?" said his friend. "O, confound it," said he, "father and mother were so saucy, I couldn't stand it any longer, and quit 'em."

### THE STAMP ACT.

ONE OF THE TAX LAWS OF THE U. STATE. Acknowledgement of deeds. Exempt, Affidavit, 5 cents (n suit or legal proceedings.) Exempt. Agreement or Appraisal, for each sheet or piece of paper on which the same is written.—5 cents.

Assignments or Transfers, of mortgage lease or policy of insurance, the same duty as on the original instruments of patent right.—5 cts.

Bank Checks, Drafts or Orders, &c., at sight or on demand.—2 cents.

Bills of Exchange; Inland drafts or order, payable otherwise than at sight or on demand, and any promissory note whatever, payable on demand, or at a time designated (except bank notes issued for circulation, and checks made and intended to be, and which shall be, forthwith presented for payment) for a sum not exceeding \$100.—5 cents.

For every additional, hundred dollars or fractional part thereof.—5 cents.

Bills of Lading vessels for ports of the United States or British North America.—Exempt.

Or receipt of goods on any foreign ports.—10 cents.

Bill of Sale of any vessel, or part thereof, when the consideration does not exceed \$500.—50 cents.

Exceeding \$500 and not exceeding \$1,000.—1.00

Exceeding \$1,000, for each \$500, fractional part thereof.—50 cents.

Of personal property [other than ship or vessel]—5 cents.

Bond personal, for payment of money (see Mortgage.) Official.—\$1.00.

For indemnifying any person for the payment of any sum of money, where the money ultimately recoverable thereupon is \$1,000 or less.—50 cents.

Where the money recoverable exceeds \$1,000, for every additional \$1,000, or fractional part thereof.—50 cents.

Bonds county, city and town bonds, railroads and other corporation bonds and script are subject to stamp duty. [See Mortgage.] Of any description, other than such as are required in legal proceedings, and such as are not otherwise charged in this schedule.—25 cents.

Certificates of deposit in bank, sum not exceeding \$1.00.—2 cents.

Of deposit in bank, sum exceeding one hundred dollars.—5 cts.

Of stock in an incorporated company.—25 cents.

General.—5 cents.

Of a qualification of a Justice of the Peace, Commissioner of Deeds or Notary Public.—5 cents.

Of search of records.—5 cents.

That certain papers are on file.—5 cents.

That certain papers cannot be found. Sects

Of redemption of land sold for taxes. Sects

Of birth, marriage and death.—5 cents.

Of qualification of school teachers.—5 cts.

Of profits on an incorporated company, for a sum not less than ten dollars and not exceeding fifty dollars, 10 cents.

Exceeding fifty dollars and not exceeding one thousand dollars, 25 cents.

Exceeding one thousand dollars, for every additional one thousand, or fractional part thereof, 25 cents

Of damage or otherwise, and all other certificates or documents issued by any port warden, marine surveyor, or other person acting as such, 25 cents.

Certified Transcript of judgments, satisfaction of judgments and of all papers recorded or on file, 5 cents.

(N. B. As a general rule, every certificate which has or may have, a legal value in any court of law or equity, will require a stamp duty of 5 cents.

Check Draft or Order for the payment of any sum of money exceeding ten dollars, drawn upon any person or other than a bank, banker or trust company, at sight or on demand 2 cents.

Contract [See Agreement Brokers, 10 cts. Conveyance Deed, instrument of writing, whereby lands, tenements, or other realty sold shall be conveyed, the actual value which does not exceed five hundred dollars, 50 cents.

Exceeding \$500 and not exceeding \$1,000, \$1.00.

For every additional \$500, or fractional part thereof, in excess of \$1,000.—50 cts.

Entry of any goods, wares or merchandise at any custom house, not exceeding \$100 in value 25 cents.

Exceeding \$100 and not exceeding \$500 in value 50 cents.

Exceeding \$500 in value, \$1.00.

For the withdrawal of any goods or merchandise from bonded warehouse, 50 cts.

Guarantee Return if for quantity not exceeding 500 gallons, gross, 10 cents.

Exceeding 500 gallons, 25 cents.

Power of Attorney to sell or transfer stock, or collect dividends thereon. 25 cents.

To vote at an election of incorporated company, 10 cents.

To receive or collect rents, 25 cents.

To sell, or convey or rent, or lease real estate, \$1.00.

For any other purpose, 50 cents.

Probate of Will or letters of administration, where the value of both real and personal estate does not exceed \$2,000, \$1.00.

For every additional \$2,000 or fractional part thereof, in excess of \$2,000.—50 cts.

Bonds of executor, administrators, guardians and trustees, are each subject to a stamp duty of \$1.00.

### GENERAL REMARKS.

Revenue Stamps may be used indiscriminately upon any of the matters or things enumerated in schedule B, except proprietary and playing card stamps, for which a special use has been provided.

Postage stamps cannot be used in payment of the duty chargeable on instruments.

It is the duty of the maker of an instrument to affix and cancel the stamp thereon. If he neglects to do so, the party for whose use it is made, may stamp it before it is used; but in no case can it be legally used without a stamp; and if used without a stamp, it cannot afterwards be effectually stamped. Any failure upon the part of the maker of an instrument to appropriately stamp it, renders him liable to a penalty of two hundred dollars.

Suits are commenced in many States by other process than writ, viz: summons, warrants, publication, petitions &c., in which case these, as the original process, severally require stamps.

Writs of *scire facias* are subject to \$200 or fractional part thereof, in excess of \$300.—50 cents.

Perpetual, subject to stamp duty as a "conveyance."

Clause of guaranty of payment of rent incorporated or indorsed, five cents additional.

Treasurer's Return, if for quantity not exceeding 1,000 bushels, 10 cents.

Exceeding 1,000 bushels, 25 cents.

Mortgage trust deed, bill of sales, or personal bond for the payment of money exceeding \$100 and not exceeding \$500.—50 cents.

Exceeding \$500, for every additional \$500 or fractional part thereof, in excess of \$500, 50 cents.

Pawners' Checks, 5 cents.

Passage Ticket from the United States to any foreign port, costing not more than \$35, 50 cents.

Costing more than \$35 and not exceeding \$50, \$1.00.

For every additional \$50 or fractional part thereof, in excess of \$50, 1.00.

Cognovit for one hundred dollars or over except in cases where the tax for a writ has been paid, 50 cents.

Writ or other process appeals from justices courts, or other courts of inferior jurisdiction, to a court of record, 50 cents.

Warrants of distress, when the amount of rent claimed does not exceed one hundred dollars, 25 cents.

When the amount exceeds one hundred dollars 50 cents.

Insurance, Marine, Inland and Fire Companies. Where the consideration paid for the insurance, in cash, premium notes or both, does not exceed ten dollars, 10 cents.

Exceeding \$10 and not exceeding \$50, 20 cents.

Insurance, Life, when the amount insured does not exceed \$1,000.—25 cents.

Exceeding \$1,000 and not exceeding \$5,000.—50 cents.

Exceeding \$5,000, \$1.00.

Lease of Lands or Tenements, where the rents does not exceed three hundred dollars per annum, 50 cents.

Exceeding \$300, for every additional

Protest upon bill note, check or draft, 25 cts.

Promissory Note [See Bills of Exchange, inland] Renewal, of subject to same duty as an original note

Receipt for the payment of any sum of money, or debt due, exceeding \$20, of for the delivery of any property, 2 cents.

Trust Deed made to secure a debt to be stamped as a mortgage conveying estate to uses, to be stamped as a conveyance.

Warehouse Receipt for any goods, wares or merchandise not otherwise provided for, deposited or stored in any public or private warehouse not exceeding \$500 in value 10 cents.

Exceeding \$500 and not exceeding \$1,000 20 cents.

Exceeding \$1,000, for every additional \$1,000 or fractional part thereof in excess of \$1,000, 10 cents.

For any goods, &c., not otherwise provided for, stored or deposited in any public or private warehouse or yard 25 cents.

Writs and Legal Documents, writ or other legal process, by which any suit is commenced in any court of record, either of law or equity 50 cents.

Writ or original process issued by a court not of record where the amount claimed is \$100 or over, 50 cents.

Upon every confession of judgment or stamp duty as original processes.

The jurat of an affidavit, taken before a Justice of the Peace, Notary Public, or other officer duly authorized to take affidavits, is held to be a certificate, and subject to a stamp duty of 5 cents, except when taken in suits or legal proceedings.

Certificates of loan in which there shall appear any printed or written evidence of an amount of money to be paid on demand, or at any time designated, are subject to stamp duty as Promissory Notes.

The assignment of a mortgage is subject to the same stamp duty as that imposed upon the original instrument; that is to say, for every sum of five hundred dollars, or any fractional part thereof, of the amount secured by the mortgage, at the time of its assignment, there must be affixed a stamp or stamps, denoting a duty of fifty cents.

When two or more persons join in the execution of an instrument, the stamps to which this instrument is liable under the law, may be affixed and cancelled by one of the parties.

In conveyances of real estate, the law provides that the stamp affixed must answer to the value of the estate on interest conveyed.

No stamp is required on any warrant of attorney accompanying a bond or note, when such bond or note has affixed thereto he stamp or stamps denoting the duty required, and whenever any bond or note is secured by mortgage, but one stamp duty is required on such papers, such stamp duty being the highest rates required for such instruments, or either of them. In such case a note or memorandum of the value or denomination of the stamp affixed, should be made upon the margin or in the acknowledgement of the instrument which is not stamped.

[CIRCULAR NO. 43.]

In Relation to Stamping Instruments issued without Stamps, or Insufficiently Stamped.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, Washington, March 16th 1866.

The first Internal Revenue Act took effect, so far as related to stamp duties, October 1st, 1862. Instruments executed and delivered prior to that date, though they may be recorded afterwards, are not chargeable with stamp duties.

If any instrument subject to stamp duty was issued after October 1st, 1862, and prior to August 1st, 1864, unstamped, or insufficiently stamped, the appropriate stamp may be affixed in the presence of the Court, Register, or Recorder, as provided by action 163 of the act of June 30, 1864.

Any instrument issued since August 1, 1864, unstamped, or insufficiently stamped, may be stamped by the Collector upon payment for the proper stamp, and a penalty of fifty dollars, and where the amount of the stamp duty exceeds fifty dollars, on payment also of interest on said duty at the rate of six per cent from the day on which the stamp should have been affixed.

If the instrument is presented to the Collector within twelve calendar months from its issue, the Collector is authorized to remit the penalty, provided it shall appear to his satisfaction that the omission to stamp it was by reason of accident, mistake, inadvertence, or urgent necessity, and without willful design to evade or delay the payment of stamp duty.

If the instrument is not presented within twelve calendar months the penalty, and interest must be paid to the Collector before he can

render it valid by affixing the appropriate stamp, without regard to the cause of the omission to stamp it at the time of its issue. The Commissioner has no power to remit this penalty.

Deputy Collectors, unless acting Collectors under sec. 39, have no authority to affix stamps or remit penalties under section 158.

The stamp to be affixed to any instrument is that required by law existing at the time when the instrument was made, signed, and issued.

When an instrument is properly stamped under either of said sections the stamping relates back to the time when the instrument was issued, and renders it from the beginning as valid to all intents and purposes as if it had been duly stamped when made, signed, and issued.

The whole amount of penalties paid to Collectors for validating unstamped instruments should be returned on Form 58 with other unassessed penalties, and the money deposited to the credit of the Treasury of the United States with other collections.

E. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

PROSPECTUS

THE OF

Cosmopolite.

ON the first of January we will commence the publication, in the City of Baltimore, of a monthly literary Magazine. There is no publication of this character now issued South of New York City and the closing of the war has left a large portion of the people of the country with no literary representative.

The Cosmopolite will be devoted to literature, art, scientific papers and general reading, and we shall number among its contributors some of the first literary men of the South, with others from the North and from London and Paris.

All matter not original will be carefully selected from the newest and best of the English, French and German publications, and its Editors will spare no effort or expense, to make it rank with the very first magazines of the country.

As its name imports, we have established the Cosmopolite upon no sectional basis. We hope to make it the organ of general literature alone; and will be uninfluenced by any party or clique whatever.

It will be mailed to subscribers in any part of the country upon receipt of the following

SUBSCRIPTION.

Single Copies for one year \$4 00

Five " " " 18 00

Ten " " " 33 00

The Cosmopolite will be generally distributed among the Merchants and Planters of the South, and we will add, for their information, a few advertisements at moderate rates.

Liberal deductions will be made to booksellers and newsdealers.

Newspapers publishing this prospectus and sending a marked copy to the undersigned will receive a copy of the magazine.

Address DELEON & CO., P. O. Box 266, Baltimore, Md. March 9-1866.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

N. C. Standard.

—O:O:O—

THE STANDARD is printed Tri-Weekly and Weekly, at Raleigh, North Carolina, at the following rates:

Tri-Weekly, 1 year, \$5 00

" " " six months, 3 50

Weekly, 1 year, 3 00

The Weekly will be sent to clubs at the following rates:

Weekly paper, one year \$3 00

" " " six months, 1 50

" " " three months, 1 00

" " " five copies 1 y'r 12 50

" " " ten " 1 y'r 22 00

" " " twenty " 1 yr 40 00

To those who get up clubs of five or more subscribers, one copy gratis will be furnished.

The STANDARD is devoted to the restoration of the Union; and while it will give to the President and his plan a firm and decided support, it will exert itself within the sphere of its circulation to represent sectional divisions and strife, and will inculcate national principles and sentiments.

It will also labor, as in times past, to develop the resources of the State.

Care will be taken to furnish the latest news and the paper will contain, as heretofore, choice literary and miscellaneous matter.

The subscribers appeal to their friends to aid them in extending the circulation of the paper.

W. W. HOLDEN & SON.

VOL. I.

THE

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A WEEKLY NEWS PUBLISHED

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POETIC

ALONE, ALONE FOR

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